VIRGINIA JOURNAL, AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR — VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1787. (No. 189.)

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,

Have for sale at their store on Fairfax-street,

A FEW puncheons of old Jamaica spirits,
Windward Island rum in puncheons,
Genuine red Port in casks of 3 dozen each,
London porter of an excellent quality,
Gloucester cheese,
Loaf sugar,
Window-glass,
Fine beef and pork in barrels,
Herrings in ditto,
Liverpool salt,
A quantity of tar, &c.

Which, with an assortment of DRY-GOODS on hand, will be sold on reasonable terms, by wholesale only.

Alexandria, August 23, 1787.

For Sale,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, who can wash well, and spin flax or cotton equal any one in the State.——Sold for want of employment.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

August 9, 1787.

MONDAY the 6th instant, having been the day appointed by law for holding the annual general meeting of the Potomack Company, and also by the Board of Directors for making sale of the shares of such of the members as did not make the payments that had been called for on their several shares, but a sufficient number of proprietors not appearing to form a meeting, it was thought advisable by the members present, in pursuance of the directions of the law, in that case made and provided, to adjourn the same until the 22d day of October next, and also to postpone the sale of the shares advertised until that time, when it is earnestly wished that as many of the proprietors as possibly can, will attend at George-Town in Maryland, either personally or by attorney.

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

August 15, 1787.

To be leased for a term of years or lives,

A FARM about 5 or 6 miles from this town, containing 250 acres or thereabouts, of which upwards of 30 acres are meadow-land and 15 of them now in timothy.——A fine stream runs through the meadow-land.—The above may be divided into three tenements, to each of which an equal portion of meadow-land may be allotted, and will be leased either together or in dividends as may be most agreeable.

Also, to be leased for ever, sundry LOTS of LAND, within one mile of town, some of them on the road to Richmond and Winchester, each containing two acres.—They are well situated for gardeners, labourers or mechanics.

Also, sundry LOTS conveniently situated in various parts of the town.——In my absence inquire of Mr. RICHARD M. SCOTT, who will shew the premises and make known the terms.—Possession may be had at any time.

CHARLES LEE.

Alexandria, July 5, 1787.

THE Subscribers will let on easy terms, that commodious STORE they at present occupy, on the corner of Fairfax and Queen streets, which, is in every respect, as well calculated for carrying on extensive wholesale business as any in the State. As they have disposed of the stock of goods they had on hand, they are desirous of closing the business of the concern as early as possible; they therefore earnestly request all who are indebted to them, either by bond, note or account, to pay their respective balances, that they may be thereby enabled to discharge the debts they owe to others; and such as have claims against them, are requested to produce them, that they may be adjusted and settled.——Application may be made to either of the partners.

HERBERT and POTTS.

Alexandria, August 16, 1787.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO WENCH, who can wash and cook for a small family.——Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, August 9, 1787.

John Allison,

Has for sale at his store,
Fresh well cleaned

Timothy Seed.

Alexandria, August 30, 1787.

William Hartshorne and Company,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf,

BARBADOES sugar in hogsheads and barrels, West-India and Continental rum, fall mackerel, herrings, Irish beef, regulated fifty-six weights, bar-iron and hollow ware by the ton, among the latter are very neat Dutch ovens, feathers, porter and English ale in bottles, a few cases of excellent claret, genuine Port and Fayal wine, wine de grave and claret in casks, race ginger, black pepper, neat mahogany chairs, bran and shorts by the bushel, ship stuff and middlings by the barrel, with a variety of DRY-GOODS, by wholesale and retail, part of which will be sold at a very moderate advance for ready pay.

LOTS in town to sell or rent; also, a few half acre lots about half a mile from town, for sale.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

☞ They give ready-money for good GENSANG.

To be LET,

For one year or a term of years,

THE HOUSE and tenement now in possession of Mr. CHARLES DRUM.——I will sell (for ready-money only) FIVE small LOTS, in and adjacent to this town.——For particulars apply to

THOMAS WEST.

Alexandria, August 30, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain GERRARD T. CONN, in an advertisement in the last week's Alexandria paper, has cautioned the public not to take any assignments of his bonds in my hands. I am really surprised at the man for putting himself to the trouble and expence he has.—I assure him I do not intend, nor have not offered them in that way, for if I should, I believe I could not get five pounds cash for a hundred, from any person in this part of the State that knows him, and my conscience would not let me impose them on a stranger.——As to his insinuations to the public, respecting his owing me little or nothing, it is like the rest of his craftiness.

JAMES RATTLE.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

To be LET,

For one year or a term of years,

THE three story BRICK HOUSE, at present occupied by Mr. Hannah, as a Coffee-House.—Possession will be given the fourth of December next.—Also a HOUSE adjoining that I live in.—For particulars apply to

ROBERT LYLE, senior.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

A CERTAIN WILLIAM TWINUM, who was committed to the gaol of Fairfax County, on the 14th of June last, on suspicion of being a horse thief, sent to my stable a small bay MARE, 4 or 5 years old, and about 13 hands high.—As the said Twinum has since broke gaol.—Any person applying for the said mare, proving their property and paying charges, may have her, otherwise she will be sold to pay the expence of keeping.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

To be SOLD for Ready-Money,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 40 years of age, and her six children, from a year old, to 18 or 19.—The price £. 180 which is above a fourth less than their value at a moderate valuation.—To be disposed of all together, and within three months.—Apply to the Printers.

August 23, 1787.

William Newton and Company,

Have just received a supply of GOODS suitable to the present and approaching season, which they will sell by wholesale or retail, at their store on King-street, next door to Mr. Smith's tavern, among which are the following, viz.

MENS' thread and worsted hose, best figured and spotted napkins, ½ ell and ¾ modes from 2/11 to 4/6 cost, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 10-12 tablecloths, ladies' coloured satin mits, ditto white ditto ditto, ditto coloured ditto gloves, ditto white ditto ditto, silk and thread edgings, ditto and ditto laces, double bordered gauze handkerchiefs, coarse and fine cambricks, ribbons of different colours and figures, plain, white and black gauzes, figured ditto ditto ditto, best London pins, sewing silk of different colours, small and large shirt buttons of the best quality, plated stirrups and bridle bits of the newest fashion, mens' and womens' leather shoes, best scented burgamot in small bottles, queens' and glass ware, 4-4 green coatings, 4-4 brown ditto, blue strouds, green frize from 14d. to 18d. cost, mustard in half pound bottles, mens' and boys' hats, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement, all of which will be sold on very low terms for cash or country produce.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

William Jackson,

Living a few doors below the Vendue-Store,

MAKES and SELLS all kinds of BRUSHES. HAIR SIFTERS, &c. Great allowances will be made to those who buy to sell again.

Alexandria, August 23, 1787.

N. B. He gives a generous price for HOGS BRISTLES and HORSE-HAIR.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Potomack Company, on Friday night the 17th instant, the two following Irish servant men, viz. PHILIP BLAKE, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, well made, good face, large blue eyes, and thick bushy fair hair tied behind; he is a writer or schoolmaster by occupation: He had on when he went away, a long blue coat with yellow buttons, buff coloured cassimer under jacket, double breasted with yellow buttons, osnaburg shirt and trousers, and country made shoes nailed in the heels, and holes punched in the vamps.——HUGH TAYLOR, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, handsome face, smiling countenance, fair hair, and is a stone-cutter by trade: He had on when he went away, an osnaburg shirt and trousers, hat and shoes, and no other clothes, but probably may have stolen some, as he is a great villian, this being the fifth time he has ran away from the Company, and has been lately whipped.——Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them so that they are got again, shall have if taken five miles from home, FIVE DOLLARS for each, and if taken at a greater distance the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for each, and reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack,
August 23, 1787.

To be leased or sold on the premises in October next,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND on Sleepy-Creek, near Bath in Berkley county, containing 553 acres.——Another tract on the branches of Cabin-Run, a branch of Patterson's-Creek, in Hampshire county, containing 477 acres.—Also another tract on the north fork of Patterson's-Creek, at a place called the Horse-Pen-Lick, on the Pack-horse-road, in Hampshire county, containing 341 acres.—These lands will be either laid off in lots or leased or sold in whole tracts, as may best suit the people who may apply.—They are well watered and timbered, the soil excellent and well calculated for farming or planting. I will attend early in October at Bath, and from thence will proceed to the other lands.

THOMAS DENT.

August 23, 1787.

RDERS have been iſſued by government for the immediate equipment of a ſmall ſquadron of obſervation, conſiſting of the Ganges and Edgar, of 74 guns each, and ſeveral frigates; Commodore Leveſon Gower, who is appointed to the command, has orders d to ſea, the moment the ſhips are ready. nation of this fleet is not poſitively known; here is every reaſon to ſuppoſe the alarming the Dutch provinces renders this meaſure

Amſterdam Gazette of June 5, ſtates, that d inſtant, the Stadtholder publiſhed a deaddreſſed to the States-General, in which ns them, that having long ſuffered the moſt us and ſhameful (though unmerited) abuſe, poſition to his legal and heriditary rights, in parts of the United Provinces, eſpecially in ; and that every remonſtrance and private ur of his own to quiet theſe diſturbances proved ineffectual, he now finds himſelf d to call upon and ſummon ſuch of the d ſubjects who are willing to ſupport the ion of Holland, to join with him in carryexecution ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſaeſtabliſh good order, and replace himſelf y legal ſubject in the full exerciſe of their . The Prince concludes this declaration, s of conſiderable length, by aſſerting, that utions which their High Mightineſſes have ainſt him are haſty and illegal; that as a ary to any accommodation, the reſolutions to his command of the garriſon of the nd his ſuſpenſion in quality of Captainof the Province of Holland, ſhould be inepealed; that their High Mightineſſes ſhall juſtify him from thoſe infamous ſlanders ey have ſuffered to wound his reputation; they ſhall replace him in the full enjoyment ciſe of his legitimate power and authority; his ſhall be done without injury to the digis high birth and of his illuſtrious relations. confidently aſſerted this morning, at the of the town, that his Highneſs the Prince e had at laſt been compelled to adopt coerſures for the ſupport of himſelf and family egal and conſtitutional privileges, and had put himſelf at the head of his army for the of obliging the infatuated citizens of Utrecht to terms of conciliation.

s by the laſt mail ſtrongly corroborate the eport, by ſtating that his Serene Highneſs enly departed from his caſtle of Nimeguen, ed to Amerſfort, which place is ſo faithfully to his cauſe, that the citizens have exerted es in procuring a great quantity of ammud ſtores of every kind, which are depoſited agazine there; troops were likewiſe collectat place from all quarters.

n Sunday evening deſpatches were received lland, which occaſioned a Cabinet Council nediately held. The following is ſtated to urport of the intelligence received:—That, quence of the declaration of the Prince of being publiſhed, a counter-manifeſto was by the faction in oppoſition to his Highd, from Utrecht, the city wherein it origi was circulated with rapidity through the Provinces. The contents of this manifeſto , a poſitive denial of moſt of the aſſerntained in the declaration of his Highneſs ltholder; *ſecondly*, a direct crimination of neſs, as the ſole cauſe of the preſent diſſend, by implications, arrainging him as the of his country; *thirdly*, an appeal to the f the ſeveral Provinces in favor of the meady taken, which are averred to have been y neceſſary for the preſervation of their li*fourthly*, an invitation to every well- the United Provinces to come forward in nt criſis of affairs, and effectually lend their aſ and *laſtly*, the manifeſto announces a ſolemn ation to perſiſt, even to blood, in what is he cauſe of liberty, and againſt the uſurpathey are deemed, of his Highneſs the Stadtwhom the faction have the indecency to ith the appellative of a tyrant. Such is, in , the counter-manifeſto of a deſperate cabal, nduct proceeding from bad to worſe, will y occaſion the worſt of evils—*a civil war.*

6. Such is the anxiety of the Britiſh Court g Holland, that the greater part of the Caniſters ſtill remain in town.

id, that 80,000 Pruſſians line the frontiers nd, with poſitive orders to hold themſelves eſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice; which ll inevitably take place if the French ſend a n into the United States.

9. On the 6th of June, the three per cents. were at 77½. On the 15th they were down And yeſterday houſes of rendezvous for ſeag opened, ſtocks fell one per cent.

day two meſſengers arrived, one with deſ from Flanders, and the other from the

are now three fleets on the eve of going to from Portſmouth, one from Breſt, and one diz. The Sovereigns they reſpectively bereathe peace; but a certain diſtruſt of each cerity, is the true cauſe of theſe armaments. her the balance of trade may on the whole vor of England or France, in conſequence mmercial treaty, is more than we ſhall predetermine; but we can from the beſt authore our readers, that its effects are already pily felt in Spitalfields, where 10,000 addimuſlins for foreign markets, where they are in the higheſt eſtimation, on account of their ſuperior ſtrength and beauty. Trade in general, is alſo ſo briſk in the ſame neighbourhood, that houſe-rent is rapidly advancing.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, May 17.

"The States of Guelderland have appointed General Vanderhoop, Commander in Chief of the forces that are apparently deſtined to act againſt this city. They have alſo reſolved to detain the troops that the States of Holland have re-demanded, and to protect them if thoſe States ſhould caſhier them for diſobedience."

On the 3d inſtant, M. J. C. Comte de Bentinck, accompanied by three Captains of the armed burghers of the Hague, preſented addreſſes to the Grand Penſionary Bleiſkick, praying their High Mightineſſes to exert their endeavours in preſerving the lawful conſtitution and the eſtabliſhment of the Stadtholder. Theſe addreſſes were ſigned by upwards of 7000 burghers of the Hague, Amſterdam, Leyden, &c. &c.

A letter from Flushing ſays, 'The States of Zealand are under deep concern at the unhappy diviſions that at preſent prevail in this country; they foreſee that if their High Mightineſſes proceed in depriving the Prince of Orange of his revenue, &c. it will involve this country in a ruinous war, as moſt of the German powers have declared in favor of the Prince, and therefore the States of this Province and the people at large earneſtly deſire that his Serene Highneſs may remain in poſſeſſion of all the rights and privileges enjoyed by his predeceſſors. The letter further ſays, that as ſo many foreign powers have declared themſelves friends to the Prince, there are hopes it will bring their High Mightineſſes to a ſenſe of the danger their country is in, by which peace and good order may be reſtored.

All the character of a civil war is already perceptible in the accounts given by the inflamed Burgomaſters of Holland of their ſkirmiſhes. They talk of cutting the throats of their brethren with all the virulence with which they would deſcribe the overthrow of a ſet of barbarous invaders of their country.

There are people who doubt whether the derangement of the French finances will prevent them from taking an active part in the Dutch ſtruggle, if they ſee the means of involving us advantageouſly for themſelves in the affair. Their neceſſities are undoubtedly great, but it is at the ſame time known, that the crown is deſpotic, and that if money is to be procured, the Monarch will not be very ſqueamiſh as to the means.

The repreſentations of our Ambaſſador at the Hague have been ſtrongly enforced by the Pruſſian Miniſter, who preſented laſt week a memorial to their High Mightineſſes, in which he has explicitly declared, that if they perſiſted in their reſolution of ſtripping the Prince of Orange of thoſe employments, revenues, and privileges enjoyed by his predeceſſors, the King his maſter, would in conjunction with ſome other powers, uſe every effort to re-eſtabliſh his Royal Highneſs in his juſt and hereditary rights.

The King of Pruſſia has ſent notice to the Dutch that if they do not reſtore his relation the Stadtholder to his rights and privileges, he will immediately ſend 20,000 men into Holland to protect him. The States have ordered this meſſage to be taken into conſideration; but from the preſent violent animoſities that have taken place, it is impoſſible to conjecture what ſteps they will purſue. It is generally imagined that much more blood muſt be ſhed before tranquility can be reſtored. The officers of the Dutch navy in general take part with the Stadtholder.

Amſterdam and Rotterdam are mentioned as the towns where the fury of faction principally rages—brother againſt brother, and ſon againſt father. A French faction operates likes foxes and firebrands.

By authentic accounts yeſterday received from Holland, we have it to ſay, that ſuch is the preſent unpopularity of the Engliſh name among the inſurgents, that at Amſterdam no Engliſhman's perſon is ſafe. Almoſt all our countrymen have left, or are leaving that capital; and this diſlike has been confirmed, from what is there underſtood to be the tendency of his Majeſty's ſpeech on the prorogation of Parliament.

A few days ago, one of the rioters, who was caught pillaging, was hung up with very little ceremony. The corpſe of the canoneer of Cattembourg who was killed when firing upon the burghers, has been hung upon a tripple gallows by one foot; and the canoneer, who was killed in their defence, was buried with great pomp and military honors. There were upwards of 900 perſons in the proceſſion, beſides an aſtoniſhing crowd of citizens who attended the funeral.

Six French ſail of the line are out at ſea:—Their deſtination is not known.

On Sunday his Excellency John Adams, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, arrived in town from Holland.

JULY 4.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 24.

"Laſt Tueſday, the deputies of the city of Rotterdam made the following propoſitions in the aſſembly of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes.

"I. Save the deliberations of the city of Leyden, concerning the ſuſpenſion of the Stadtholder, to forbid all the officers, ſuſpended and diſmiſſed, to remain longer than twice 24 hours on the territory of Holland, on pain of death.

"II. To grant an amneſty to all the ſoldiers who have been at the line.

room of thoſe that have deſerted.

"IV. To effectuate without delay the ſecret deliberations, and fix for that purpoſe the earlieſt day.

"V. That all the rivers that ſurround Holland provided with the neceſſary armed ſhips.

"VI. To give orders to the deputies at the general diet, not to attach themſelves to their particular ſyſtem, but to that of the Province.

"VII. To decline the report of the perſonal buſineſs, concerning the mediation dated the 9th June.

"We learn that the deputies of the city of Leyden, propoſed laſt week at the Aſſembly of Holland, to ſend a deputation to the Aſſembly of the States-General, in order to ſummon them to abrogate, within the ſpace of twice twenty-four hours all the reſolutions taken for three weeks paſt to the prejudice of the Sovereignty of Holland; and in default of that, to declare ſolemnly, "That the province of Holland conſidered as broken the union with the three Provinces that had publicly avowed a ſyſtem contradictory to the republican conſtitution." That in conſequence, this declaration having been made at the aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, it had laſt Friday that effect, that their High Mightineſſes had annulled, by a majority of votes, their reſolutions of the 1ſt and 10th of this month; but that the Council of State had heſitated to execute the ſaid reſolution. We learn ſince, that the ſaid Council has reſolved to ſend circular letters to the confederates, containing the reaſons of their difficulties concerning the laſt reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 29.

"We have juſt received intelligence that the Princeſs of Orange, in her way to the Hague, was ſtopped between Schoonhoven and Oudewater by a party of the armed Burghers. Her Royal Highneſs gave up another name inſtead of her own, but was known, and I was told ſhe could not proceed and aſked to which of the places, on her way back ſhe choſe to be eſcorted? She anſwered to Schoonhoven, from whence her Royal Highneſs has ſince written a letter to the Grand Penſionary of Holland informing him that her intention was to have come to the Hague to aſſiſt, as much as was in her power towards the accommodation of the affairs of her conſort and family; that ſhe was prevented in this by the abovementioned unexpected detention; but that ſhe deſired the Penſionary to repreſent the affair to the States of Holland, whoſe deciſion the Princeſs ſaid ſhe would wait for at Schoonhoven.—This day the affair was debated in the Aſſembly of the States of Holland, when the deputies of twelve towns deſired to aſk farther inſtructions from their conſtituents upon the ſubject. Various are the conjectures upon the journey of the *Princeſs; as alſo* with reſpect to the right of ſtopping her Royal Highneſs.

"Whilſt we are waiting for the ſalutary effects of the interpoſition of the good ſenſe and moderation of the ſenſible part of this republic, towards accommodating matters in theſe unhappy Provinces, the ſpirit of party occaſions the moſt violent proceedings in many places, of which there cannot be ſtronger proofs than the late ſtopping of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, and the various riotous doings in different Provinces.—Where all this will end God only knows, and may he avert the danger which ſeems to threaten us!"

It is not unworthy of remark, that ſeveral of the Monarchs of this country have been ſecretly in league with, and ſometimes in the pay of the enemies of their kingdoms. There is no inſtance of a Stadtholder's ever having receded in the ſmalleſt degree from their political engagements with the country. The Stadtholders, by their large patrimonial revenues, lands, and ſovereign principalities in Germany, Burgundy, and Flanders, have frequently in the moment of exigence ſaved their country from ruin. William the Firſt of Orange twice raiſed, at his own individual expence, a ſtrong and numerous army for the protection of the United Provinces. The Stadtholders have frequently had ſeducing offers to themſelves and their families to enter into the intereſts of other countries. Such offers have always been rejected with diſdain; they have ever conſiſtently been the authors and maintainers of the liberty of their republic, firſt againſt the tyranny of Spain, and laſtly againſt a much more formidable enemy, who had opened himſelf a paſſage into the heart of their dominions.

From the mails which arrived yeſterday from Holland we can only diſcover, amidſt their contradictory and jarring repreſentations, that the ſtate of affairs in that diſtracted republic, is at preſent in the utmoſt confuſion, the deputies from the ſeveral Provinces have received orders and counter orders to vote in a manner unknown in that aſſembly.—In ſome of the Provinces, aſſemblies have been called, who elect deputies to the States-General, in oppoſition to thoſe already elected. Mean time the city of Amſterdam, the mart of their commerce, partakes of all the miſeries reſulting from civil diſſentions. The moſt opulent merchants, are under the neceſſity of having guards to protect their property, not knowing how ſoon they may be devoted to the fury of a miſguided populace. Some of the States are for calling in the aſſiſtance of the King of France as a *mediator* only; and it is certain that the Engliſh, French, and Pruſſian Ambaſſadors, hold frequent and long conferences together, acting from the private inſtructions of their reſpective courts. Such is the preſent ſituation of Holland.

Couriers between the courts of London and Verſailles, in conſequence of the troubles in Holland, are almoſt inceſſantly paſſing and repaſſing. No leſs than ſix French meſſengers were togethe

town laſt week: Their uniform is ſcarlet, trimmed with gold lace, with three *fleur de lis* embroidered in the place of our *greyhound*.

By Monday's French mail we learn that the iſles of France and Bourbon have ſuffered conſiderably by a hurricane, and that twenty-five veſſels are loſt there. Moreover, that no fleet is yet ſailed from Breſt; but that twelve ſhips, from fifty guns and upwards, are ready to put to ſea, ſome of them for the Weſt-India iſlands, and the others for the Eaſt-Indies, where they are to relieve the men of war that are to come back to Europe.

RICHMOND, September 6.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, Auguſt 13, 1787.

"We have now to deplore the fate of our friends in the Cumberland ſettlement; by an expreſs juſt from thence we are informed that 42 families are murdered, and that a large body of Indians are in the country, cutting down the fields of corn, deſtroying the ſtocks of cattle and horſes, and it is to be feared the badly fortified garriſons, can hardly hold out until relief arrives.—It is expected 500 men will march from this country in a few days; they are to proceed rapidly on horſe-back.

ALEXANDRIA, September 13.

The following melancholy Accident lately happened at Danbury in Connecticut: As Thomas Hocker, an honeſt, ſober and induſtrious Man of that Town, was quitting a Stack of Hay, which he had completed; in ſliding down, a Pitchfork having been careleſſy left ſtanding againſt the Stack, with the Fork-End downwards, the Tail of it entered the Abdomen, by the Os Pubis, aſcending his Body about 18 Inches, of which melancholy Accident he languiſhed about 12 Hours, and then died, leaving a Wife and three ſmall Children to lament his Loſs.

It is ſaid that a valuable Medicine has lately been found out in Europe, which, however beneficial it may turn out to the preſent Age, muſt be ruinous to the Weſt-India Planters, viz. its Effects are ſo great as to prevent the Patient ever touching one Drop of diſtilled Spirits after taking two Doſes.——How valuable a Medicine!——

The Brig ——————, Capt. Thomas Jackſon, of Providence (Rhode-Iſland) is arrived ſafe at Hamburg.

Arrived. Sloop Betſy, Jackſon, and Sloop Hudſon, Miller, from Rhode-Iſland.

Sailed. Brig Martha, Harper, and Ship Williamſon, Muir, for London; Brig Henry, Tyndall, Bremen; Schooner Nancy, Moore, Philadelphia.

For the VIRGINIA JOURNAL, &c.

Meſſrs. RICHARDS and Co.

TEMPTED by the variety and the novelty of the entertainment, promiſed the town by Mr. J. K——, at his benefit, I was induced to attend the Theatre that evening. It is not my intention to make any remarks upon the merits of the ſeveral performers. That taſk I leave to the critics; an order of beings among whom I have neither the vanity nor the ambition to wiſh to be enrolled. I mean to confine myſelf to certain enormities committed by Mr. J. K——. What they are it is unneceſſary to particulariſe at this time, ſince they cannot, ſo ſoon, be effaced from the recollection of the audience. In ſhort truth, the writer of this, though concealed from public view, behind the curtain of his fictitious nature, has not the effrontery to repeat, *thus behind the ſcenes*, the expreſſions boldly uttered by Mr. J. K—— in the face of a numerous audience; that audience aſſembled, too, for his particular benefit. Where are ſome offences of ſo flagrant a nature, and ſo immenſe a magnitude, as to deprive, for the moment, the injured party of the powers of reflection. In this manner only can I account for the impunity of this audacious performer on the preſent occaſion. To the monſtrous and unexpected groſsneſs of his crime may be impute his eſcape, not only from univerſal hiſſings, but the more ſerious and ſubſtantial tokens of the reſentment of an inſulted audience. I aver, to the honor of Meſſrs. Hallam and Henry, that Mr. J. K——, while in their preſence, would not have *dared* to indulge himſelf in ſuch a ſhameful diſplay of his talents for ribaldry. I have ſeen the ſame entertainment repreſented by that company; but the indecent paſſages furniſhed by Mr. J. K—— made no part of it. It would ſeem, therefore, that thoſe unſavory morſels of wit, though proper for the refined taſte of a Baltimorean audience, are thought by Mr. J. K—— to be ſufficiently delicate for the keen appetites of the Alexandrians. It is needleſs to ſay that the paſſages alluded to are not to be found in the author. Mr. J. K—— is entitled to the full credit of them. But, abſtracted from the indecency of the paſſages in queſtion, I ſhall ever inſiſt upon it that the audience have a right to the entertainment promiſed in the play-bill, without alterations or additions. Not that I would be underſtood to contend againſt the ſuppreſſion of thoſe obſcene parts in which moſt of the Engliſh comedies abound. But I look upon the play-bill in the ſame light with the bill-of-fare at a table. The bill-of-fare contains the ſeveral diſhes of the enſuing repaſt. What would you ſay to an epicure, who, after ſetting down in his bill-of-fare, *white-bait and oyſters*, ſhould attempt to put you off with a diſh of *bull beef?* But how would your indignation riſe, if, inſtead of the ſtipulated dainties, your palate ſhould be ſuddenly invaded by the arrival of a plate of *ſtinking herrings? That*, to the refined taſte of an epicure, could not be more offenſive than the obſcene additions of Mr. J. K—— to the ears of all modeſt hearers!

...town last week: Their uniform is scarlet, trimmed with gold lace, with three *fleur de lis* embroidered in the place of our *greyhound*.

By Monday's French mail we learn that the isles of France and Bourbon have suffered considerably by a hurricane, and that twenty-five vessels are lost there. Moreover, that no fleet is yet sailed from Brest; but that twelve ships, from fifty guns and upwards, are ready to put to sea, some of them for the West-India islands, and the others for the East-Indies, where they are to relieve the men of war that are to come back to Europe.

RICHMOND, September 6.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, August 13. 1787.

"We have now to deplore the fate of our friends on the Cumberland settlement; by an express just from thence we are informed that 43 families are murdered, and that a large body of Indians are in the country, cutting down the fields of corn, destroying the stocks of cattle and horses, and it is to be feared the badly fortified garrisons, can hardly hold out until relief arrives.—It is expected 500 men will march from this country in a few days; they are to proceed rapidly on horse-back.

ALEXANDRIA, September 13.

The following melancholy Accident lately happened at Danbury in Connecticut: As Thomas Stocker, an honest, sober and industrious Man of that Town, was quitting a Stack of Hay, which he had completed; in sliding down, a Pitchfork having been carelessly left standing against the Stack, with the Fork-End downwards, the Tail of it entered the Abdomen, by the Os Pubis, ascending his Body about 18 Inches, of which melancholy Accident he languished about 12 Hours, and then died, leaving a Wife and three small Children to lament his Loss.

It is said that a valuable Medicine has lately been found out in Europe, which, however beneficial it may turn out to the present Age, must be ruinous to the West-India Planters, viz. its Effects are so great as to prevent the Patient ever touching one Drop of distilled Spirits after taking two Doses.——How valuable a Medicine!——

The Brig ——, Capt. Thomas Jackson, of Providence (Rhode-Island) is arrived safe at Hamburg.

Arrived. Sloop Betsy, Jackson, and Sloop Hudson, Miller, from Rhode-Island.

Sailed. Brig Martha, Harper, and Ship Williamson, Muir, for London; Brig Henry, Tyndall, Bremen; Schooner Nancy, Moore, Philadelphia.

For the VIRGINIA JOURNAL, &c.

Messrs. RICHARDS and Co.

TEMPTED by the variety and the novelty of the entertainment, promised the town by Mr. J. K——, at his benefit, I was induced to attend the Theatre *that evening*. It is not my intention to make any remarks upon the merits of the several performers. That task I leave to the critics; an order of beings among whom I have neither the vanity nor the ambition to wish to be enrolled. I mean to confine myself to certain enormities committed by Mr. J. K——. What they are it is unnecessary to particularise at this time, since they cannot, so soon, be effaced from the recollection of the audience. In sad truth, the writer of this, though concealed from public view, behind the curtain of his fictitious nature, has not the effrontery to repeat, *thus behind the scenes*, the expressions boldly uttered by Mr. J. K—— in the face of a numerous audience; that audience assembled, too, for his particular benefit. There are some offences of so flagrant a nature, and of so immense a magnitude, as to deprive, for the moment, the injured party of the powers of reflection. In this manner only can I account for the impunity of this audacious performer on the present occasion. To the monstrous and unexpected grossness of his crime may he impute his escape, not only from universal hissings, but the more serious and substantial tokens of the resentment of an insulted audience. I aver, to the honor of Messrs. Hallam and Henry, that Mr. J. K——, while in their service, would not have *dared* to indulge himself in such a shameful display of his talents for ribaldry. I have seen the same entertainment represented by that company; but the indecent passages furnished by Mr. J. K—— made no part of it. It would seem, therefore, that those unsavory morsels of wit, though proper for the refined taste of a Baltimorean audience, are thought by Mr. J. K—— to be sufficiently delicate for the keen appetites of the Alexandrians. It is needless to say that the passages alluded to are not to be found in the author. Mr. J. K—— is entitled to the full credit of them. But, divested from the indecency of the passages in question, I shall ever insist upon it that the audience have a right to the entertainment promised in the bill, without alterations or additions. Not that I would be understood to contend against the suppression of those obscene parts in which most of the modern comedies abound. But I look upon the bill in the same light with the bill-of-fare at a feast. The bill-of-fare contains the several dishes of the ensuing repast. What would you say to an host, who, after setting down in his bill-of-fare, *white-bait and oysters*, should attempt to put you off with a dish of *bull beef?* But how would your indignation rise, if, instead of the stipulated dainties, your guests should be suddenly invaded by the arrival of a plate of *stinking herrings? That*, to the refined taste of an epicure, could not be more offensive than are the obscene additions of Mr. J. K—— to the ears of all modest hearers!

It has been a disputed point whether the stage, even under good regulations, be a school of morality. If, therefore, in Europe, where there are licencers of the stage, without whose approbation no piece can be represented, it be a disputable matter whether theatrical exhibitions conduce to the improvement of morals; what shall we say in defence of a theatre under no good regulations? Where the performers shall be permitted to utter the most dissolute sentiments, *of their own*, and employ gestures outrageous against every idea of decorum and good manners?

I profess, Messrs. Printers, that, independently on the influence they may have upon my morals, I am passionately fond of stage representations. I cannot affirm that they have had any effect upon my moral conduct. But I am attached to the theatre, merely as an amusement, and a rational method of spending a winter's evening. It is perhaps necessary to mention thus much respecting myself, in order to obviate any suspicion that the present strictures on Mr. J. K—— are more the result of a prejudice against his profession, than of a resentment of his conduct on Saturday evening.

I cannot conclude without advising that performer, instead of mutilating the sense of other authors, to commence author himself. Let him try his hand at a comedy or a farce. He may then indulge his humour, and introduce into his play as much wit, *high or low*, as he pleases. We shall then attend the theatre at our peril. We shall go "forewarned." In the mean time, until his work be completed, we have an undoubted right to the author, as given out in the bill for the night, pure and unadulterated by the foreign and nauseous mixtures of Mr. J. K——.

I shall ever think it extremely unjust and oppressive, after having *purchased* the pleasure of listening to the chaste sentiments of a Steele, or the enlivening sallies of a Goldsmith, to be insulted by the profane ejaculations and the gross indelicacies of a J. K——.

I am, with respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

THEATRICUS.

September 10, 1787.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 20s. per Cwt.
Hemp, 42s. per Ditto.
Muscovado Sugar, 40s. to 50s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 28s. per Barrel.
Bur Ditto, 26s. per Ditto.
Common ditto, 24s. per Ditto,
Shad, 30s. per Ditto.
Herrings, 15s. per Ditto.
Wheat, 4/9 per Bushel.
Indian Corn, 3/6 per Ditto.
Oats, 2s. per Ditto,
Salt, 2/6 per Ditto.
Brandy, 4s. per Gallon.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Ditto.
Windward Rum, 3/3 per Ditto.
Continental Rum, 2/2 per Ditto.
Molasses, 1/6 per Ditto.
Bar-Iron, £. 22 per Ton.
Hogshead Staves, £. 4 10 per Thousand.
Barrel Ditto, £. 2 5 per Ditto.
Shingles, 15s. per Ditto.
Spermaceti Candles, by the Box, 3s. per lb.
Tallow Ditto, 1s. per Ditto.
Soap, by the Box, 8d. per Ditto.
Tallow, 11d. per Ditto.
Gensang, 2s. per Ditto.
Bees-Wax, 1/6 per Ditto.
Exchange, 40.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Bur-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ¾.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be seized by the Clerk of the Market for the Use of the Poor.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store, opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise as usual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1787.

To be let to the *lowest bidder*, at the Court-House in Alexandria, on Saturday the 22d instant, at noon,

THE enclosing of the Church-Yard and erecting a small framed house for a sexton: The enclosure to be made with locust or cedar posts and inch boards in the common way, except 100 feet thereof, which is to be paled in a plain manner. The posts to be nine feet long, set three feet in the ground, and six feet apart; there are to be two gates, and the enclosure will measure about 914 feet all round; the house is to be built on one corner, with a brick-chimney, of one story, without a cellar, and must not be less in dimensions than 16 feet square.

WILLIAM LYLES,
WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1787.

A SADDLE LOST,

ON the evening of the 23d ult. about a mile and a half beyond Four-Mile-Run.—The saddle has plated buttons and stirrup-irons, blue saddle-cloth, with which the pummel was also covered, and white binding.—As it was secured by a double girth and surcingle, it was probably taken off by some person.—Whoever returns the saddle to the Subscriber, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward and no questions asked. JOHN KEAN.

Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1787.

To the PUBLIC.

I DO not wonder that Mr. Rattle so learnedly harangues on his not being able to pass my bonds to any that knew me; but he might have spared himself that trouble, for as far as either of our acquaintance extended, I believe it was understood that the attempted deception of Mr. Rattle far exceeded the production of the brightest genius ancient or modern: Not being content with a mortgage I gave him to secure the payment of a small balance due him, but being appointed by me a joint attorney to receive about £. 330 of a gentleman in my absence, the bait was so alluring and his penurious disposition so predominant, that he deviated from every sentiment of honor, justice and trust reposed in him, and thought, as I suppose, that my £. 330 ready money would be sufficient to shield him from all the invectives of a censorious public. £. 410 was offered in discharge of a just debt (which I have since been obliged to pay in cash) for the property Mr. Rattle held by the mortgage above alluded to, provided he would relinquish his interest thereto; but when he was asked to do this he gave a negative answer, neither would he give up bonds, notes, or money.—Thus you will find Mr. Rattle was so generous as to hold in the best of securities, £. 740 to guarantee the payment of about £. 100. No wonder Mr. Rattle could not pass my bonds or notes to any one that knew this imposition; neither do I think the public was at all alarmed at my not being able to settle my accounts on demand; when they considered that £. 740 was detained for about £. 100 the balance of which would have paid every just debt I then owed.

The gentleman finely alludes to the rectitude of his conscience in not being willing to pass them to a stranger; but a reference to his past conduct in this business ought to have been a sufficient motive to induce him to let conscience alone, for the following reason: When the gentleman was called on by his attorney for some authority to support the attachment he had obtained against me, and in a formidable manner levied in his own hands, for fear of mistakes he in the midst of his confusion produced an account to a very considerable amount indeed, and complained that all the money and security he had in his hands was far insufficient to make him safe in his own debt; but when it was whispered to him by his attorney to produce nothing but what he could prove, he begged an indulgence until the next day, urging that he wanted time to make his accounts up in a formal manner. The next day he made his appearance before the worshipful court again, with visible marks of disapprobation in his own countenance. However, his accounts being then curtailed about £. 300, he then offered himself as an evidence at the seat of justice to prove them, which was unanimously denied him on account of the many visible enormities there blended together, nay some of that Honorable Body went so far as to tell him he ought to be hanged without any manner of hesitation; not to mention the masterly contrived artifice in erazing the condition or N. B. in the mortgage which equaled or rather excelled any thing before attempted, as it entirely deprived me of the benefit of the clause, which only induced me first to sign it, and his reason to the court for so doing was, because he was afraid it would render the whole of none effect; but the court was of a different opinion and gave it decidedly that he had by his own attempted deception deprived himself of all the intended benefit, and on account of the erazements would not admit it to record.

Perhaps I shall hear from Mr. Rattle again through the channel of this paper, but as I have no veneration for a paper war and live at too great a distance, I beg leave to decline any further correspondence in this way and most assuredly shall, if Mr. Rattle's replication is even as near the truth as his conduct or conscience is to justice. I am the public's humble servant,

GERRARD T. CONN,

Hagar's-Town, Sept. 10, 1787.

For SALE on Friday the 21st instant,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Mrs. Margaret Pratt.—It will be disposed of (subject to an annual ground-rent of £. 15 payable the first of July, the sum of £. 30 due the first of July last) for the shortest term of years.—The purchaser to have the house finished and leave it in good repair.——I will sell for cash or military warrants, from one to ten acres of LAND in the commons near Alexandria, and a valuable WATER-LOT at the lower end of the town.

SAMUEL ARELL.

September 13, 1787.

For SALE,

A POST-CHAISE or CHARIOT, with HARNESS complete for four horses.—It was imported from London in 1784; the body is roomy and mounted on iron crane-necks.—If agreeable to the purchaser, a set of four well matched gray HORSES will be sold with it, they are full 15 hands high, middle aged, and draw well.—The money for the horses and part for the carriage must be paid down, and a reasonable credit will be allowed for the balance.

GEORGE MASON, jun.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the ensuing General Assembly of the State of Virginia, for a division of the lands and other property belonging to the Principio Company, lying in the said State, and for vesting in the executors of Augustine Washington, deceased, their proportion of the said estate.

September 13, 1787.

POETRY.

INVOCATION to SLEEP.

"AH! gentle Sleep, though on thy form impreſs'd
Death's trueſt, ſtrongeſt, lineaments appear,
To ſhare my couch, thy preſence I requeſt,
And ſoothe my ſenſes with repoſe ſincere.

Come, wiſh'd for Reſt; then all my cares relieve,
For at thy kind approach all cares retire:
Thus, without life, how ſweet it is to live!
Thus, without death, how pleaſing to expire!"

ANECDOTE.

"A CERTAIN Dutcheſs, hearing that a man in a high office, which gave him an opportunity of handling much caſh, had married a female of *common fame*; Good Lord, ſaid ſhe, *that old fellow is always robbing the public.*"

FORMERLY by advertiſement I requeſted all thoſe that were indebted to me to come and ſettle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the laſt time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promiſſary note, open account, or otherwiſe to come and pay the ſame.—Likewiſe, all thoſe that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid by myſelf in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts ſettled (if poſſible) and that ſpeedily, as I intend once more to croſs the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up againſt my eſtate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the ſpot, or alive.—For in the courſe of thirty odd years that I have been in buſineſs too many accounts of this deſcription have I ſeen.—There is on hand about a thouſand pounds firſt coſt of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Alſo, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Alſo ſome NEGROES that I will either ſell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with any of my ſervants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs.

Lands for Sale.

I HAVE 1000 acres in Berkeley County, of the firſt quality, which I purpoſe to ſell.—The tract may be divided into two or three compact and convenient farms.—It is ſituated about 3 miles from Keys's-Ferry over Shenandoah, 5 from Harper's-Ferry over Potomack, 9 from Sheppard's-Town, 14 from Martinſburg, 20 from Wincheſter, and 60 from Alexandria.

If no agreeable propoſal is made for this land, before or at the October Jockey Club Races at this town, I will offer my land on Maſſaponax, containing 1097 acres, for ſale.—It lays between 5 and 6 miles below Frederickſburg, and about 2 miles from Rappahannock River.——I have alſo ſome well improved LOTS in this town, for ſale or to rent, and ſome unimproved for ſale.

CHARLES YATES.

Frederickſburg, Auguſt 6, 1787.

To be SOLD

In fee-ſimple,

A PLANTATION lying on the North-Run of Pohick, 8 miles from Alexandria, containing 330 acres, about 50 of which are cleared.—The land is in general good, has a good dwelling-houſe on it, with other conveniencies, a good mill-ſeat ſupported by a good ſtream of water.—It now lets for 2500 *lb.* of crop tobacco per annum.—An indiſputable title will be given with a general warranty.——Terms of ſale may be known and the deed ſeen by applying to

JAMES RATTLE.

Alexandria, July 26, 1787.

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 496 acres, about 25 miles from George Town, near the main road leading to the mouth of Monocacy.—On ſaid land are four tobacco-houſes, three dwelling-houſes, out-houſes and ſtable, two orchards under good fencing, with an excellent mill-ſeat having 18 feet 7 inches fall on a never failing ſtream; there is alſo on the above tract a valuable meadow well laid in timothy, and the whole well calculated for the planting or farming buſineſs.—A long credit will be given.—Apply to WILLIAM WILCOXIN, living near the premiſes.

Montgomery County, Maryland, Auguſt 18, 1787.

New BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

Juſt imported by

Joſhua Merryman,

And to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his Book-Store and Circulating Library, next door to Doctor Craik's, at the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Joſeph Janney, conſiſting of the following valuable publications, viz.

COOK's laſt voyages 3 vols. octavo,
Guthrie's general hiſtory of the world 13 vols. octavo,
Travels into Ruſſia, Poland, Sweden and Denmark, by William Coxe, A. M. F. R. S.
Hawkſworth's voyages 2 vols. octavo,
The hiſtory of the life of Regenald Pole 2 vols. octavo,
Macpherſon's hiſtory of Great-Britain 4 vols. octavo,
Stuart's hiſtory of Scotland 2 vols. octavo,
Robertſon's hiſtory of America 3 vols. octavo,
Groſeley's new obſervations on Italy 2 vols. octavo,
Campbell's ſurvey of Great-Britain 4 vols. octavo,
Kennet's antiquities of Rome,
Raynal's hiſtory of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies 4 vols. octavo,
Playhouſe companion 2 vols. octavo,
Hiſtory of the late war 2 vols. octavo,
Jorton's ſermons 4 vols. octavo,
Charlevoix's hiſtory of Paraquay 2 vols. octavo,
Blair's lectures rhetorical and belles lettres 9 vols. octavo,
Hooper's elements of univerſal erudition 3 vols. octavo,
Leland's Demoſthenes 2 vols.
Hooke's Roman hiſtory 8 vols. octavo,
Sir Charles Grandiſon 7 vols. duodecimo,
Spectator 8 vols.
Conſtitutions of the United States,
Mirror 2 vols.
Tom Brown's works 4 vols.
Pitt's tranſlation of Virgil 4 vols.
Britiſh and Iriſh theatre 8 vols.
Sully's memoirs 6 vols.
Rollin's belle lettres 4 vols.
Smollet's Don Quixote 4 vols.
Nugent's grand tour 4 vols.
Arabian nights entertainment 4 vols.
Univerſal gazetteer,
Johnſon's ditto,
Dodſley's collection of poems 6 vol.
Davis's dramatic miſcellanies 3 vols.
Tour through Britain 4 vols.
Henry and Francis,
Hawkſworth's adventurer 4 vols.
Thomſon's works 4 vols.
Chryſal or the adventures of a guinea 4 vols.
Churchill's poems 3 vols.
Citizen of the world 2 vols.
Morality of Shakeſpeare 2 vols.
Peggy and Polly,
Macpherſon's Homer 3 vols.
Smollet's travels 2 vols.
Juniper Jack 2 vols.
Eſſays and letters 2 vols.
Perplexed lovers 2 vols.
Munroe's anatomy,
Modern practice of the London hoſpitals,
Beauties of poetry,
Ditto of Spectator, Milton, Fielding, Shakeſpeare, &c. &c.
Dryden's poems 2 vols.
Letters from Scotland,
Johnſon's journey,
Andrews's remarks on the Engliſh and French,
Collier on ridicule 2 vols.
Addition to Pope 2 vols.
Wilmot, or the pupil of folly,
Beliſarius,
Blair's rhetoric abridged,
Original love letters,
Locke on education,
Art of angling,
Dodd on death,
Gibſon's tracts,
Collection of poems,
Prieſtley on education,
Colonel Ormſby,
Guardian 2 vols.
Coleman's Terence,
Fenning's arithmetic,
Theatre of education 4 vols.
Watts's pſalms,
Ditto hymns,
Ditto ſpelling book,
French grammars and exerciſes,
Revolution of America in French,
Telemachus in ditto,
Blackſtone's commentaries on the laws of England 4 vols.
Letters to ditto.
Young man's beſt companion,
Engliſh grammars,
Bailey's and Entick's Engliſh dictionaries,
A few copies of Victoria a celebrated novel, the characters taken from real life and calculated to improve the morals of the female ſex, by impreſſing them with a juſt ſenſe of the merits of filial piety 2 vols.
A variety of the claſſics and other ſchool books,
Family, ſchool and pocket bibles, with and without the pſalms,
Teſtaments,
Spelling books,
Primers, &c.
Waſte books, journals and ledgers from one to ſix quires each, with a variety of other blank books ruled and plain,
Fooliſcap, pot, thick and thin letter paper plain or gilt,
Blotting paper,
Quills, inkpowder, deſk ink-pots and cheſts,
Sealing-wax, wafers,
Slates, letter caſes,
Charts of St. George's channel, Weſt-Indian pilots, Straits ditto,
Charts of the mouth of the Thames, &c.
New whole duty of man,
Burkit on the new teſtament,
Backgammon tables,
Geographical and meſſage cards,
With a variety of jewelry and ſeveral other articles in the ſtationary line too tedious to mention.

Alexandria, Auguſt 2, 1787.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN REMNANT, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, ſo as the Subſcriber may be able to cloſe the affairs of the deceaſed according to law.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

Alexandria, Auguſt 2, 1787.

Contracts for the Year 1788.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
New-York, Auguſt 1, 1787.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the fifteenth day of October next, for the tranſportation of the public mails, by ſtage carriages, from Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah, in Georgia, for one year, commencing the 1ſt of January, 1788.

The following will be conſidered as indiſpenſable articles of the contracts:—

That there be, in each carriage, a ſecure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated ſolely to the reception of the mail.

That the mail be carried between Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, and Suffolk, in Virginia, thrice in each week from May 1ſt to November 1ſt, and twice in each week from November 1ſt to May 1ſt.

And that it be carried, between Suffolk aforeſaid, and Savannah, in Georgia, twice in each week from May 1ſt to November 1ſt, and once in each week from November 1ſt to May 1ſt.

That there be ſtated hours of arrival at, and departure from each poſt-office; and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and that, in order to aſcertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each ſtage ſhall carry a way-bill, to be furniſhed by the Poſt-Maſter General.

That the proprietors of the ſtages ſhall be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons they ſhall employ in tranſporting the mail; and in caſe of the ſtages being delayed by accident, the mail ſhall be forwarded at the expence of the proprietors, ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hours.

Bonds to be given, with two ſufficient ſureties, for the performance of each contract, and the cuſtomary oaths to be taken both by the proprietors and drivers.

In caſe of a coalition exiſting, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of ſtages upon the ſame rout, it will be expected that the contracting proprietors ſhall be anſwerable that no letters ſhall be carried by the ſtages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the General-Poſt-Office.

The neceſſary portmanteaux and bags will be furniſhed at the expence of the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties for failures (if any) being firſt deducted.

Propoſals for *Contracts* for the following

CROSS-ROADS

Will be received until the firſt day of December next, viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough, in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New-York, by the way of Danbury, to Hartford, in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's-Town, in St. Mary's county, by the rout of Upper-Marlborough, Piſcataway, and Port-Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennſylvania.

From Frederickſburg, in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock river, and from thence to the port of entry on Yecomico, upon Potomack river, and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette-Ville, in the State of North-Carolina, by the route of Elizabeth-Town.

From Fayette-Ville, in North-Carolina, to Camden, in South-Carolina, and from thence to Charleſton, in the ſame State.

And from Camden, by the route of Columbia, to Auguſta, in Georgia.

The contracts for the Croſs-Roads are to commence on the 1ſt of January next, and continue for a year. The buſineſs muſt be conducted at the expence of the contractor, who will have the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and paſſengers for hire, on the route he contracts for; and the poſtage and other emoluments ariſing thereon. The poſtage charged on thoſe roads muſt not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the poſtage of letters and packets on the main poſt roads.

To prevent expence and inconvenience to perſons diſpoſed to contract, either for the main or croſs-roads, they are informed that a perſonal attendance is unneceſſary at preſent: It will be ſufficient if they ſend their propoſals in writing to the Poſt-Maſter-General, at his office, No. 29, Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Poſt-Maſter-General,

JAMES BRYSON, *Aſſiſtant.*

☞ The PRINTERS in the ſeveral States are requeſted to give the above a place in their papers.

New-York, Auguſt 9, 1787.

☞ A great variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at the Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received, and at this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral States, and the electors in each State ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the State legiſlature.

No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he ſhall be choſen.

Repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral States which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each State ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the State of New-Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chuſe three, Maſſachuſetts eight, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York ſix, New-Jerſey four, Pennſylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland ſix, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the repreſentation from any State, the executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chuſe their Speaker and other officers; and ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each State, choſen by the legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each ſenator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided as equally as may be into three claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third claſs at the expiration of the ſixth year, ſo that one-third may be choſen every ſecond year, and if vacancies happen by reſignation, or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the Legiſlature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a ſenator who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice-Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the Senate, but ſhall have no vote, unleſs they be equally divided.

The Senate ſhall chuſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident pro tempore, in the abſence of the Vice-Preſident, or when he ſhall exercile the office of Preſident of the United States.

The Senate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe, they ſhall be on oath or affirmation. When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide: And no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, truſt or profit under the United States; but the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each State by the legiſlature thereof; but the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the places of chuſing ſenators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties as each houſe may provide.

Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as may in their judgment require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe on any queſtion ſhall, at the deſire of one-fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 6. The ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the United States. They ſhall in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance at the ſeſſion of their reſpective houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe, they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

No ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments whereof ſhall have been increaſed during ſuch time; and no perſon holding any office under the United States, ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but the Senate may propoſe or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which ſhall have paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the Senate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; if he approve he ſhall ſign it, but if not he ſhall return it, with his objections to that houſe in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconſider it. If after ſuch conſideration two thirds of that houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, together with the objections, to the other houſe, by which it ſhall likewiſe be reconſidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that houſe, it ſhall become a law. But in all ſuch caſes the votes of both houſes ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the perſons voting for and againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journal of each houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Preſident within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall have been preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law, in like manner as if he had ſigned it, unleſs the Congreſs by their adjournment prevent its return, in which caſe it ſhall not be a law.

Every order, reſolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; and before the ſame ſhall take effect, ſhall be approved by him, or, being diſapproved by him, ſhall be repaſſed by two-thirds of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in the caſe of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congreſs ſhall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts and exciſes ſhall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the ſeveral States, and with the Indian tribes;

To eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the ſtandard of weights and meaſures;

To provide for the puniſhment of counterfeiting the ſecurities and current coin of the United States;

To eſtabliſh poſt-offices and poſt roads;

To promote the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful arts, by ſecuring for limited times to authors and inventors the excluſive right to their reſpective writings and diſcoveries;

To conſtitute tribunals inferior to the ſupreme court;

To define and puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, and offences againſt the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and repriſal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raiſe and ſupport armies, but no appropriation of money to that uſe ſhall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and diſciplining, the militia, and for governing ſuch part of them as may be employed in the ſervice of the United States, reſerving to the States reſpectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the diſcipline preſcribed by Congreſs;

To exerciſe excluſive legiſlation in all caſes whatſoever, over ſuch diſtrict (not exceeding ten miles ſquare) as may, by ceſſion of particular States, and the acceptance of Congreſs, become the ſeat of the government of the United States, and to exerciſe like authority over all places purchaſed by the conſent of the Legiſlature of the State in which the ſame ſhall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arſenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers veſted by this conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the States now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the Congreſs prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be impoſed on ſuch importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each perſon.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion the public ſafety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex poſt facto law ſhall be paſſed.

No capitation, or other direct tax ſhall be laid, unleſs in proportion to the cenſus or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty ſhall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over thoſe of another: Nor ſhall veſſels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time.

No title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States:—And no perſon holding any office of profit or truſt under them, ſhall,

without the conſent of the Congreſs, accept of any preſent, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.

Sect. 10. No State ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and repriſal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts; paſs any bill of attainder, ex poſt facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, lay any impoſts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be abſolutely neceſſary for executing its inſpection laws; and the net produce of all duties and impoſts, laid by any State on imports or exports, ſhall be for the uſe of the Treaſury of the United States; and all ſuch laws ſhall be ſubject to the reviſion and control of the Congreſs. No State ſhall, without the conſent of Congreſs, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ſhips of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unleſs actually invaded, or in ſuch eminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident of the United States of America. He ſhall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-Preſident, choſen for the ſame term, be elected as follows.

Each State ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congreſs: But no ſenator or repreſentative, or perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall be appointed an elector.

The electors ſhall meet in their reſpective States, and vote by ballot for two perſons, of whom one at leaſt ſhall not be an inhabitant of the ſame State with themſelves. And they ſhall make a liſt of all the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which liſt they ſhall ſign and certify, and tranſmit ſealed to the ſeat of the government of the United States, directed to the Preſident of the Senate. The Preſident of the Senate ſhall, in the preſence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes ſhall then be counted. The perſon having the greateſt number of votes ſhall be the Preſident, if ſuch number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have ſuch majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall immediately chuſe by ballot one of them for Preſident; and if no perſon have a majority, then from the five higheſt on the liſt the ſaid houſe ſhall in like manner chuſe the Preſident. But in chuſing the Preſident, the votes ſhall be taken by States, the repreſentation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpoſe ſhall conſiſt of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States ſhall be neceſſary to a choice. In every caſe, after the choice of the Preſident, the perſon having the greateſt number of votes of the electors ſhall be the Vice-Preſident. But if there ſhould remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate ſhall chuſe from them by ballot the Vice-Preſident.

The Congreſs may determine the time of chuſing the electors, and the day on which they ſhall give their votes; which day ſhall be the ſame throughout the United States.

No perſon except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be eligible to the office of Preſident; neither ſhall any perſon be eligible to that office who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a reſident within the United States.

In caſe of the removal of the Preſident from office, or of his death, reſignation, or inability to diſcharge the powers and duties of the ſaid office, the ſame ſhall devolve on the Vice-Preſident, and the Congreſs may by law provide for the caſe of removal, death, reſignation or inability, both of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, declaring what officer ſhall then act as Preſident, and ſuch officer ſhall act accordingly, until the diſability be removed, or a Preſident ſhall be elected.

The Preſident ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall neither be increaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected, and he ſhall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he ſhall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of Preſident of the United States, and will to the beſt of my ability, preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The Preſident ſhall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the ſeveral States, when called into the actual ſervice of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices, and he ſhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the United States, except in caſes of impeachment.

He ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators preſent concur; and he ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, ſhall appoint Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters and Conſuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for, and which ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. But the Congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of ſuch inferior officers, as they think proper in the Preſident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The Preſident ſhall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the Senate, by granting commiſſions which ſhall expire at the end of their next ſeſſion.

Sect. 3. He ſhall from time to time give to the Congreſs information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both houſes, or either of them, and in caſe of diſagreement between them, with reſpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper; he ſhall receive Ambaſſadors and other public Miniſters; he ſhall take care that the laws be faithfuly executed, and ſhall commiſſion all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The Preſident, Vice-Preſident and all civil officers of the United States, ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as the Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. The Judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under their authority; to all caſes affecting Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters and Conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the ſame State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or ſubjects.

In all caſes affecting Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters and Conſuls, and thoſe in which a State ſhall be party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by jury: and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the State where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial ſhall be at ſuch place or places as the Congreſs may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treaſon againſt the United States, ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open court.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon, but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the perſon attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records and proceedings ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each State ſhall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral States.

A perſon charged in any State with treaſon, felony, or other crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another State, ſhall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having juriſdiction of the crime.

No perſon held to ſervice or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, eſcaping into another, ſhall in conſequence of any law or regulation therein, be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labor, but ſhall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labor may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congreſs into this Union; but no new State ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the conſent of the legiſlatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congreſs.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of and make all needful rules and regulations reſpecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this conſtitution ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States ſhall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion; and on application of the legiſlature, or of the executive (when the legiſlature cannot be convened), againſt domeſtic violence.

V.

The Congreſs, whenever two-thirds of both houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, or, on the application of the legiſlatures of two-thirds of the ſeveral States, ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments, which, in either caſe, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by the legiſlatures of three-fourths of the ſeveral States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the Congreſs: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight ſhall in any manner affect the firſt and

...ith clauſes in the ninth ſection of the firſt article; and that no ...e, without its conſent, ſhall be deprived of its equal ſuffrage in the ...ate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the ...option of this conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United ...es under this conſtitution, as under the confederation.

This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be ...de in purſuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which ſhall be ...de, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme ...w of the land; and the judges in every State ſhall be bound there...any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any State to the contrary ...withſtanding.

The ſenators and repreſentatives beforementioned, and the mem...rs of the ſeveral State legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial ...cers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral States, ſhall be ...und by oath or affirmation, to ſupport this conſtitution; but no re...gious teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or ...blic truſt under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States, ſhall be ſuf...ent for the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution between the States ſo ...tifying the ſame.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous conſent of the States pre...ſent, the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the inde...dency of the United States of America the twelfth. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident, and Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampſhire. John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Maſſachuſetts. Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut. William Samuel Johnſon, Roger Sherman.

New-York. Alexander Hamilton.

New-Jerſey. William Livingſton, David Brearly, William Pater...ſon, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennſylvania. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Mor...is, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzſimons, Jared Ingerſoll, James Wil...on, Governeur Morris.

Delaware. George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun. John Dickin...ſon, Richard Baſſett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland. James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Da...iel Carrol.

Virginia. John Blair, James Madiſon, jun.

North-Carolina. William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamſon.

South-Carolina. John Rutledge, Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia. William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Atteſt, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In Convention, Monday, September 17, 1787.

PRESENT,

The States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia:

RESOLVED,

THAT the preceding Conſtitution be laid before the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it ſhould afterwards be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each State by the People thereof, under the recommendation of its Legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification; and that each Convention aſſenting to, and ratifying the ſame, ſhould give Notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as ſoon as the Conventions of nine States ſhall have ratified this Conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhould fix a day on which Electors ſhould be appointed by the States which ſhall have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the Electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Conſtitution. That after ſuch publication the Electors ſhould be appointed, and the Senators and repreſentatives elected: That the Electors ſhould meet on the day fixed for the election of the Preſident, and ſhould tranſmit their votes certified, ſigned, ſealed and directed, as the Conſtitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that the Senators and Repreſentatives ſhould convene at the time and place aſſigned; that the Senators ſhould appoint a Preſident of the Senate, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving, opening and counting the votes for Preſident: and, that after he ſhall be choſen, the Congreſs, together with the Preſident, ſhould, without delay, proceed to execute this Conſtitution,

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In Convention, September 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honor to ſubmit to the conſideration of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that Conſtitution which has appeared to us the moſt adviſeable.

The friends of our country have long ſeen and deſired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correſpondent executive and judicial authorities ſhould be fully and effectually veſted in the general government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating ſuch extenſive truſt to one body of men is evident—Hence reſults the neceſſity of a different organization.

It is obviouſly impracticable in the federal government of theſe States, to ſecure all rights of independent ſovereignty to each, and yet provide for the intereſt and ſafety of all—Individuals entering into ſociety, muſt give up a ſhare of liberty to preſerve the reſt. The magnitude of the ſacrifice muſt depend as well on ſituation and circumſtance as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with preciſion the line between thoſe rights which muſt be ſurrendered, and thoſe which may be reſerved; and on the preſent occaſion this difficulty was encreaſed by a difference among the ſeveral States as to their ſituation, extent, habits and particular intereſts.

In all our deliberations on this ſubject we kept ſteadily in our view, that which appears to us the greateſt intereſt of every true American, the conſolidation of our Union, in which is involved our proſperity, felicity, ſafety, perhaps our national exiſtence. This important conſideration, ſeriouſly and deeply impreſſed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be leſs rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwiſe expected; and thus the Conſtitution, which we now preſent, is the reſult of a ſpirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and conceſſion which the peculiarity of our political ſituation rendered indiſpenſible.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtleſs conſider, that had her intereſts been alone conſulted, the conſequences might have been particularly diſagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reaſonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the laſting welfare of that country ſo dear to us all, and ſecure her freedom and happineſs, is our moſt ardent wiſh.

With great reſpect, we have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient and humble Servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.

By unanimous Order of the Convention.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

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Charg. Wise